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## Question: 1

(1) Most discussions about global warming center around the impact man has on his environment. (2) Massive emissions of carbon dioxide by industry and transport are the prime culprits evidenced in this regard. (3) While global warming in and of itself is a controversial subject, what is clear is that it is not a phenomenon caused by mankind. (4) If man did not exist on Planet Earth, global warming would exist to a certain extent. (5)

The Earth is kept warm by gases in the atmosphere. (6) Certain gases prohibit heat from escaping out of the atmosphere into space. (7) This is a naturally occurring event with gases such as carbon dioxide and methane, not to mention water vapor, playing a natural role in the process. (8) If our atmosphere contained none of these gases, our planet would be a very cold place. (9) Scientists estimate it would be approximately 30 degrees colder, leading potentially to massive ice formations throughout the world as we know it. (10)

An odd, but useful, example is the desert. (11) During the day it can be hot as Hades, but at night it can grow extremely cold. (12) The temperature variation is due to a lack of temperature regulators. (13) During the day, there is nothing to regulate the heat such as a body of water. (14) When night falls, there is nothing present that stores the heat of the day.

- A. The following concept is addressed in this passage
- B. Industrial production of methane can be modified.
- C. Factors contributing to global warming are manmade.
- D. Carbon dioxide is much more of a hazard to the environment than methane.
- E. The presence of carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere prevent the Earth from being uncomfortably cold.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

This concept is discussed in the second paragraph.

## Question: 2

(1) At some point early in his journey, the hero of our epic fantasy meets with a mentor who has a deeper understanding of the world and of the challenges that our hero will soon face. (2) This mentor is most often a wizard possessing unusual powers and abilities and he imparts his wisdom on our young hero and uses his magic to clear a path for him. (3) However, this is where epic fantasy takes a turn away from the reality that we experience. (4) In our world, there is no all-knowing wizard. (5) Everyone on this big blue globe is just as clueless as everyone else is and we are all just stumbling around in a cave looking at shadows on the wall. (6) This is where epic fantasy fails. (7) There is no all-knowing wizard to guide us through the epic we are all living. (8)

In this passage, the author is using epic fantasy as a metaphor for

- A. a journey
- B. cave exploring
- C. life
- D. science fiction

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The author is comparing epic fantasy to the reality we experience (life) in line 13. In lines 13-14, he refers to "our world." In line 15, he writes of "this big blue globe," and in the last sentence, he refers to "the epic we are all living."

### Question: 3

(1) I call it an old town, but it is only relatively old. (2) When one reflects on the countless centuries that have gone to the formation of this crust of earth on which we temporarily move, the most ancient cities on its surface seem merely things of the week before last. (3) It was only the other day, then--that is to say, in the month of June, 1603--that one Martin Pring, in the ship Speedwell, an enormous ship of nearly fifty tons burden, from Bristol, England, sailed up the Piscataqua River. (4) The Speedwell, numbering thirty men, officers and crew, had for consort the Discoverer, of twenty-six tons and thirteen men. (5) After following the windings of "the brave river" for twelve miles or more, the two vessels turned back and put to sea again, having failed in the chief object of the expedition, which was to obtain a cargo of the medicinal sassafras-tree, from the bark of which, as well known to our ancestors, could be distilled the Elixir of Life. (6)

It was at some point on the left bank of the Piscataqua, three or four miles from the mouth of the river, that worthy Master Pring probably effected one of his several landings. (7) The beautiful stream widens suddenly at this place, and the green banks, then covered with a network of strawberry vines, and sloping invitingly to the lip of the crystal water, must have won the tired mariners. (8)

The explorers found themselves on the edge of a vast forest of oak, hemlock, maple, and pine; but they saw no sassafras-trees to speak of, nor did they encounter--what would have been infinitely less to their taste--any red-men. (9) Here and there were discoverable the scattered ashes of fires where the Indians had encamped earlier in the spring; they were absent now, at the silvery falls, higher up the stream, where fish abounded at that season. (10) The soft June breeze, laden with the delicate breath of wild-flowers and the pungent odors of spruce and pine, ruffled the duplicate sky in the water; the new leaves lisped pleasantly in the tree tops, and the birds were singing as if they had gone mad. (11) No ruder sound or movement of life disturbed the primeval solitude. (12) Master Pring would scarcely recognize the spot were he to land there to-day.

Choose from the following the best definition for the word "consort" from sentence 4.

- A. Attendant
- B. Hire
- C. Battle
- D. Help

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The closest definition to consort is choice A, attendant, and is the correct choice. Choices B, C and D might be used grammatically in the sentence, but none of them mean consort, which is companion or partner.

### Question: 4

(1) Anyone who continually exposes his or her skin to the harsh conditions of the sun is running the risk of skin damage known as sunburn. (2) This condition can be quite painful and uncomfortable but, worse still, it can lead to the serious illness of skin cancer.

(3) In recent years, because of the knowledge we now have about the damage to the ozone layer, many people have become more wary about this overexposure to the sun's rays. (4) The ozone layer, which is the part of the earth's atmosphere that protects the planet from ultraviolet radiation, has been damaged by the common usage of things such as synthetic pollutants. (5) Consequently, these ultraviolet rays are now more dangerous than ever before.

(6) Often, we do not feel the effects of sunburn until several hours after the damage is done. (7) This is because sunburn is actually a radiation burn rather than a heat burn. (8) The ultraviolet rays cause these burns from the sun. (9) These rays can damage the skin through penetration without the person necessarily feeling that their skin is overheating.

The word "wary" in sentence 3 most nearly means

- A. cautious
- B. distrustful
- C. heedless
- D. confident

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Choice (C) is an antonym. The meaning of "wary" in this context is that people have become more careful or "cautious."

### Question: 5

(1) When the sun was approaching the western horizon the travellers started. (2) Light mists veiled the radiant right eye of the goddess of heaven. (3) The blood of the contending spirits of light and darkness, which usually dyed the west of Egypt crimson at the departure of the great sun god, to-day vanished from sight. (4)

The sultry air was damp and oppressive, and experienced old Philippus, who had commanded a fleet of considerable size under the first Ptolemies, agreed with the captain of the vessel, who pointed to several small dark clouds under the silvery stratus, and expressed the fear that Selene would hardly illumine the ship's course during the coming night. (5)

But before the departure the travellers had offered sacrifices to the foam-born Cyprian Aphrodite and the Dioscuri, the protectors of mariners, and the conversation took the gayest turn. (6)

In the harbour of the neighbouring seaport Tanis they went aboard of the commandant's state galley, one of the largest and finest in the royal fleet, where a banquet awaited them. (7)

Cushions were arranged on the high poop, and the sea was as smooth as the silver dishes in which viands were offered to the guests. (8)

What time of day does this passage describe?

- A. Sunrise
- B. Sunset
- C. Late night
- D. Afternoon

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Choice A is the opposite of the passage's description that the sun was approaching western horizon, which clearly means that it's going down. Choices C and D do not describe a sun approaching the western horizon and are incorrect. Choice B describes a sun going down and is the correct answer.

### Question: 6

(1) Success is more than economic gains, titles, and degrees. (2) Planning for success is about mapping out all the aspects of your life. (3) Similar to a map, you need to define the following details: origin, destination, vehicle, backpack, landmarks, and route. (4) Origin: Who you are. (5) A map has a starting point. (6) Your origin is who you are right now. (7) Most people when asked to introduce themselves would say, "Hi, I'm Jean and I am a 18-year old, senior high school student. (8)" It does not tell you about who Jean is; it only tells you her present preoccupation. (9) To gain insights about yourself, you need to look closely at your beliefs, values, and principles aside from your economic, professional, cultural, and civil status. (10) Moreover, you can also reflect on your experiences to give you insights on your good and not-so-good traits, skills, knowledge, strengths, and weaknesses. (11) Upon introspection, Jean realized that she was highly motivated, generous, service-oriented, but impatient. (12) Her inclination was in the biological-medical field. (13) Furthermore, she believed that life must serve a purpose, and that wars were destructive to human dignity. (14) Destination: A vision of who you want to be. (15) Who do you want to be - this is your vision. (16) Now it is important that you know yourself so that you would have a clearer idea of who you want to be; and the things you want to change whether they are attitudes, habits, or points of view. (17) If you hardly know yourself, then your vision and targets for the future would also be unclear. (18) Your destination should cover all the aspects of your being: the physical, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual. (19) Continuing Jean's story, after she defined her beliefs, values, and principles in life, she decided that she wanted to have a life dedicated in serving her fellowmen. (20) Vehicle: Your Mission A vehicle is the means by which you can reach your destination. (21) It can be analogized to your mission or vocation in life. (22) To a great extent, your mission would depend on what you know about yourself. (23) Bases on Jean's self-assessment, she decided that she was suited to become a doctor, and that she wanted to become one. (24) Her chosen vocation was a medical doctor. (25) Describing her vision-mission fully: it was to live a life dedicated to serving her fellowmen as a doctor in conflict-areas. (26)??Travel Bag: Your knowledge, skills, and attitude? (28) (27)?Food, drinks, medicines, and other travelling necessities are contained in a bag. (29) Applying this concept to your life map, you also bring with you certain knowledge, skills, and attitudes. (30) ??These determine your competence and help you in attaining your vision. (32) Given such, there is a need for you to assess what knowledge, skills, and attitudes you have at present and what you need to gain along the way. (33) This two-fold assessment will give you insights on your landmarks or measures of success.

(34) Jean realized that she needed to gain professional knowledge and skills on medicine so that she could become a doctor. (35) She knew that she was a bit impatient with people so she realized that this was something she wanted to change. (36) Landmarks and Route: S. (37)M. (38) A. (39)R. (40)T. (41) objectives. (42) Landmarks confirm if you are on the right track while the route determines the travel time. (43) Thus, in planning out your life, you also need to have landmarks and a route. (44) These landmarks are your measures of success. (45) These measures must be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time bound. (46) Thus you cannot set two major landmarks such as earning a master's degree and a doctorate degree within a period of three years, since the minimum number of years to complete a master's degree is two years. (49) ??Going back to Jean as an example, she identified the following landmarks in her life map: completing a bachelor's degree in biology by the age of 21; completing medicine by the age of 27; earning her specialization in infectious diseases by the age of 30; getting deployed in local public hospitals of their town by the age of 32; and serving as doctor in war-torn areas by the age of 35. Anticipate Turns, Detours, and Potholes The purpose of your life map is to minimize hasty and spur-of-the-moment decisions that can make you lose your way. (51) But oftentimes our plans are modified along the way due to some inconveniences, delays, and other situations beyond our control. (52) Like in any path, there are turns, detours, and potholes thus; we must anticipate them and adjust accordingly. (53) Which of the following words is the closest in definition to the word "analogized" in the sentence: "It can be analogized to your mission or vocation in life."

A. Annotated  
B. Shared  
C. Compared  
D. Detrimental

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Annotated, shared, and detrimental do not mean the same as analogized and are incorrect answers. The best choice is compared, which is what analogized means, to compare.

## Question: 7

(1) Q. (2) Should I turn off the lights every time I leave the room? (3) Let your bulb answer that. (4) You save energy with the lights off, even for a few seconds. (5) But flicking that switch shortens every lightbulb's life. (6) Incandescent lightbulbs are cheap, so turn them off when you can. (7) Compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFLs) aren't cheap -- about \$4 each -- but one will save you about \$30 in electricity charges throughout its life span over an incandescent. (8) And don't worry, turning on a light bulb doesn't burn a lot of energy. (9) The Department of Energy's office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy says that the amount of electricity needed to turn on a bulb equals a few seconds of its burning brightly. (10) Q. (11) Do I really have to unplug my TV, phone chargers, CD player ...? Even when they're not on, electricity courses through the plugs of your electronic gadgets so that they'll jump into action more quickly. (12) This "vampire electricity" sucks up \$4 billion a year in energy for things that aren't even on. (13) Your laptop alone, turned off but plugged into the wall, will cost you \$9 a year. (14) Cell phone chargers that aren't connected to a cell phone cost 14 cents a year. (15) With some 260 million chargers out there, it adds up. (16) Q. (17) I know cold-water washes are greener, but will they get my clothes clean? (18)

For a hot-water load, about 90 percent of the energy used to wash clothes goes to heat the water, not agitate your clothes. (19) The good news is, washing your clothes in warm or even cold water will get rid of almost any grime, except for the worst dirt or oily stains. (20)

Q. (21) Dirty dishes: by hand or by machine? (22)

By the time you wash a sinkload of dirty dishes by hand, you'll go through 4 to 5 gallons of water. (23) Modern dishwashers use as little as 2 gallons. (24) Sure, dishwashers require electricity, but new ones use 95 percent less electricity than machines built 30 years ago, and they clean well enough that in most cases, there's no need to pre-rinse. (25)

How many fewer gallons of water does a new dishwasher use compared to washing dishes by hand?

- A. They are the same
- B. About two to three gallons
- C. Five gallons
- D. At least eight gallons

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Choices A, C and D are incorrect because it states that a sinkload uses four to five gallons and a dishwasher uses two, which is about a two to three gallon savings of water. Choice B, then, is the correct answer.

### Question: 8

(1) Emerging in the late 1950s in England and America, pop art sought to depict the images of mass media advertising, comic books, and consumer products. (2) Pop art much like pop music aimed to appeal to a broad audience and rebelled against the idea of high or elitist culture. (3) It was in this light-hearted environment that the Andy Warhol pop art phenomenon was born. (4) Perhaps the most famous of Warhol's pieces are his mass produced series of several photographs of movie stars, political figures and other well-known celebrities. (5) His technique involved enhancing the photograph with a simple silk screening method and, upon close inspection of his finished work, it is apparent that the paintings are complete with imperfections. (6) It was Warhol's aim to produce a large number of the same painting, all of which with their own flaws and errors. (7) By reproducing his flawed work, Warhol wanted to use the image of the celebrity in order to make a comment on American society. (8) It was his belief that the image of the celebrity had become itself a brand. (9) This celebrity brand was ever-changing and had replaced any sense of sacredness or solidity. (10) A well-known example is the painting of Marilyn Monroe. (11)

The author implies that pop art differed from traditional, or previous, art forms in

- A. its appeal to a broader, less select, audience
- B. its insistence on perfectionism
- C. its use of everyday objects as subjects
- D. its use of famous people as subjects

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In lines 5-9, the author indicates that pop art rebelled against art that appealed to only a small percentage of the public.

### Question: 9

(1) Dr. Richard J. Haier, of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of California at Irvine, has used brain imaging to measure brain activity and metabolism. (2) The student subjects in his laboratory were tested at the video game Tetris. (3) These students were scanned during the first day of practice, when they showed great metabolic activity. (4) They were scanned again after two months of practice. (5) Although the subjects had increased their abilities sevenfold, the scans showed their metabolic activity to have lessened dramatically. (6) So the study showed that the more gifted we become at something, the fewer circuits in the brain we use. (7) In other words, we're able to do the same activity with less effort. (8) While Tetris is not a sophisticated or complex mental activity, the experiment does show that success in conquering mental complexities is a case of the brain working smarter, not harder. The tone of the passage might best be described as

- A. academic
- B. emotional
- C. skeptical
- D. urgent

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The passage is an explanation of a scientific study and its results. The information is presented in a strictly academic manner.

### Question: 10

(1) Negotiation is a mental and emotional game. (2) Much of the result is dependent on the emotional strengths and vulnerabilities of the parties and, of course, their skills at capitalizing on these strengths and vulnerabilities. (3) I will discuss six key vulnerabilities to be aware of in negotiation. (4) Vulnerability Number 1: Fear. (5) There is an old Chinese proverb that says that more sick people are killed by their own fear than are killed by the disease. (6) If a skilled negotiator smells fear in his opponent then he will quickly introduce tactics to capitalize on that fear. (7) There are all sorts of fears that weaken your position; fear of missing out, fear of messing up, fear of looking stupid and fear of being out negotiated are some of the more common fears that make you vulnerable to the skills of an experienced negotiator. (8) Vulnerability Number 2: Greed. (9) Nothing leads to rash decisions faster than greed. (10) Greed allows you to be manipulated and it is the greatest ally of con men. (11) Most people have some degree of greed and it is important to be aware of this in yourself and manage it, and also be aware of it in your opponent and capitalize on it. (12) Any time that you are negotiating any form of investment, be particularly aware of influence of greed. (13) Vulnerability Number 3: Ignorance. (14) If you don't know what you are doing then it is hard to do a good job. (15) There are two areas where ignorance can create weakness in negotiation. (16) The first is



lack of knowledge of negotiation techniques and strategies. (17) The second is in poor pre-negotiation research.

(18) Vulnerability Number 4: Time limits. (19) I like to think of negotiators as either the sellers or buyers.

(20) Buyers are the people who need solutions and sellers are the people who are providing the solutions. (21) If a buyer has a strict and impending deadline and they are having trouble finding solutions then they are vulnerable to a seller with an appropriate solution. (22) On the other hand, if a seller has a time sensitive solution and the buyer has lots of options then the closer the deadline comes the greater the vulnerability of the seller.

(23) Vulnerability Number 5: Strong need. (24) If your need to make the deal is stronger than the other party's need to make the deal then you are in a vulnerable position, as soon as the other party becomes aware of this situation. (25) For this reason skilled negotiators develop the ability to disguise their true level of need.

(26) Vulnerability Number 6: Ego. (27) The moment that you start operating on ego then you have opened yourself to all manner of manipulation by a skilled negotiator. (28) A good salesman of luxury items uses his client's ego to help him inflate the price and sell things that the buyer neither needs nor wants. (29) Ego is too expensive to take to the negotiation table with you. (30) Leave it outside.

(31) Vulnerability in negotiation is something to protect yourself against and also something to capitalise on if it is the other party who is vulnerable. (32) Look for the signs of vulnerability and become skilled at all the techniques that allow you to protect yourself from it and also to capitalise on it.

What is the greatest ally of con men according to this author?

- A. Fear
- B. Ego
- C. Greed
- D. Wealth

<b>Answer: C</b>
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Explanation:

Fear and ego are each mentioned as one of the key vulnerabilities, but are not the one he cited as the greatest ally of a con man, making those choices incorrect. Wealth is not mentioned at all and is not correct. Greed is the vulnerability that he cites as the greatest ally of a con man and is the correct answer.

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